



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law at Brown University and Lecturer on the same subject at Harvard University and the United States War College. Horn-book Series. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1910. Pp. XXI, 623.

This latest addition to the Hornbook Series, coming just after the great codifications and elucidations of the principles of international law by the Hague Conference and the London Naval Conference, has included them, so as to bring the subject matter up to date. Professor Wilson shows throughout his familiarity with the practical bearing as well as the theory of the various questions. As lecturer in the Naval War College and delegate to the Naval Conference, he has had an opportunity to make his influence felt in the great constructive work now going on in the field of international law. Dr. Wilson has not, however, exaggerated the importance of the relations of War, for more than half of the book is devoted to Peace. Aerial navigation and the recent development of international unions have been included. Everywhere the examples have been taken from actual recent cases, interesting the American student, as, for example, where expulsion is illustrated by George Kennan's account of his own experience in Russia. (p. 144.)

There is a good bibliography and an excellent selection of documents in an appendix. The Index, Table of Contents, and List of Cases are also well prepared.

It is doubtful whether the subject could be more skilfully handled so as to make it fit into the series and to offer a ready reference. It should develop a systematic spirit in the study of a most intricate subject. The author has of necessity boldly defined the most delicate matters, so that the student may have something concrete before him; but foot notes of the author and auxiliary explanations by an instructor will make clear that we shall have passed many a mile-stone of progress before definitions of all of these matters have been accepted—even tentatively—as final.

Every nation has its own points of view, due either to historical reasons or actual interests. The American student ought not to depend too much upon English text-books, but should be enabled to refer to the opinions and deductions of our own authors.

E. C. S.

LAW BOOKS AND HOW TO USE THEM. By John C. Townes, LL. D., Dean of Law Department, University of Texas. Austin Printing Company, Austin, Texas.

The title shows the purpose of this book, which is meant to introduce students to the law library and, as the author says, to give information "which, though it seems very simple when put into print, is still of such nature that want of it is a serious handicap in the study and practice of the law."

The author tells, in a clear, simple and interesting style, those things which ordinarily the student finds out only by many questions or by much groping about in the library. While concise, the book is also complete. Nothing is taken for granted, everything is explained from the foundations up, and this is a great merit in a book for beginners.

The first five chapters deal with the evidence of the law, the books of the written and unwritten or case law and the tests of authority. A sixth

chapter contains several cases for analysis; and in the appendix is a legal bibliography of the United States Statutes and Reports and the Texas law books. Blank pages are added for the making of local bibliographies by students in other States.

The fortunate first-year students into whose hands this book comes, and it is to be hoped that they will be many, are to be congratulated upon having the guidance through their initial difficulties of so experienced, able and distinguished a teacher as Dean Townes.

S. D. M.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF LABOR UNIONS.—CONTAINING A CONSIDERATION OF THE LAW RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES IN ALL ITS PHASES, INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF UNIONS, UNION LABELS, AND A COLLECTION OF APPROVED FORMS OF PLEADINGS, INJUNCTIONS, AND RESTRAINING ORDERS. W. A. Martin. Washington: John Byrne & Co. 1910. Pp. XXV, 649.

One of the results of the economic changes which have occurred in comparatively recent years has been the rapid growth of those combinations of workmen known as labor unions. Formed for the purpose of combatting aggregate capital in industrial conflict, they have, in carrying out the objects of their formation, given rise to much litigation. The legal problems involved have been of the greatest importance, and it is with the decisions solving them that the author of this work deals.

The volume is comprehensive, and the arrangement of the text is admirable. The index, however, although very carefully prepared, is arranged in such a manner that it does not adequately discharge its functions. It is suggested that an improvement might be made by omitting classification under topic headings, and using a word classification instead. Or, should the present classification be preferred, more cross references should be given. A concrete example may serve to make this criticism more clear. Although the words "employer" and "employee" occur frequently throughout the text, there are in the index no headings "employer" and "employee," either as a means of reference to the text, or as cross-references to other headings in the index.

The substance of the volume is also open to some criticism. Opinions differ as to what constitutes a treatise on a division of the law, but to the mind of the reviewer it implies not merely a digest of the decisions, but a more or less detailed statement of the reasons underlying them, together with some comment on the part of the author. The chief object of the author of this work seems to be to state the law as it is in the different jurisdictions. True it is that he at times gives not only the decisions and the reasons therefor, but ventures his own opinion on the correctness of the conclusions reached. Examples of this are his consideration of "Strikes to prevent employment or procure discharge of non-union workmen, or workmen of another union," § 35, and the rather full discussion in Chapter XI, § 146 *et seq.*, entitled "Exercise by Union of Disciplinary Measures Against Its Members as Affecting Rights of Third Parties." For the most part, however, the author contents himself with stating the law.

In view of the ability displayed by the author in his comments and criticism, it is to be regretted that he did not see fit to indulge in extended discussion at more frequent intervals. Had he done so, the book would have an added value for the student, and would prove none the less valuable to the hurried practitioner.

In its present form, however, the volume possesses distinct merit. Not only does the author collate the law, but he points out the conflicting views and designates the prevailing strength of each in such a way as to show that he has not merely compiled the decisions, but has analyzed them. In addition to the text, the appendix, containing forms of pleadings, injunctions and restraining orders, cannot but prove of great service to the practitioner.

J. T. C.